AND GERMANY-BISMARCK'S DIPLOMACY. PARIS, Dec. 7.-According to private advices from Warsaw, the massing of Russian troops on the frontier attributed to information received by Russia of a concerted plan by Germany and Austria for united action in the event of a war between either of those powers and Russia. In that contingency it was proposed that Germany and Austria should suddenly invade Russian Poland and occupy Warsaw by using their greatfacilities for mobilizing. In consequence of discovery of this alleged project, Russia resolved to compensate for her slow power of mebilizing by a permanent increase of her frontier forces. The move ent in plies no aggression, but is a purely defensive

VIENNA, Dec. 7 .- The opinion is very general here that the German press exaggerates the importance of the military movements in Russia in order to disguise Prince Bismarck's diplomacy, the chief object of which s supposed to be the removal of the Czar from the influence of those who desire to estrange Germany and

M. GOBLET TO FORM A CABINET. M. FALLIERES DECLINES THE TASK ON ACCOUNT OF

ILL-HEALTH-M. CLEMENCEAU'S SACRIFICES. PARIS, Dec. 7.-M. Goblet has agreed to form a Cabi. President Carnot first requested M. Fallieres to ground of ill-health and a lack of sufficient authority. M. Clemeaceau, in his interview with President Car not in relation to the forming of a Cabinet, said.

- whenever the Radicals are shown a reforming Minister they are willing to make great sacrifices to support nim.

**The Cabinet Ca

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE PRINCE! DOCTORS CHANGING THEIR OPINION REGARDING

Berlin, Dec. 7 .- A private telegram from San Remo reports that the doctors attending the Crown Prince have completely changed their opinion regarding the anture of his disease.

CHARGE AGAINST LORD SALISBURY. Lospos, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Bradlaugh has written to Lord alisbury demanding that a Parliamentary committee be appointed to investigate his charge that Lord Salishary sent a check to promete a fair-trade meeting in Trafaigar Square in 1882.

JUDGMENT AGAINST LORD CLANRICARDE. DUBLIN, Dec. 7.-The libel suit of Mr. Joyce against his former employer, the Marquis of Clauricarde, for \$50,000 damages, has resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, who was awarded \$12,500 damages. Mr. Joyce was formerly agent of the Clauricarde estates in Galway. O'LEARY ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Dunting Dec. 7.-The jury has brought in a verdiet of sequittal in the case of O'Leary, one of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Constable Whelehan as Lisdonvarua, County Clare. E TEZZLER JACKSON IN MANITOBA.

se writtes into Canadian money before TRACING THE MONEY THAT HARPER USED.

FRANK M. HAYES'S ACCOUNT OF THE DEALINGS

WINNIPEG, v. 7.—Henry M. Jackson, who while in the employ of the Uni - State-Sub-Treasury in Nework abscouded with over \$10, 00, is here. He changed

WITH THE NEW-YORK BANKS. CINNATI, Dec. 7.-The Harper trial did not reach the close of the Government's testimony to day as was expected, but the same curious crowds gathered in all available places. Frank M. Hayes, the expert who has es and a large mouth. He said in answer to ques hal about ten years' experience in banks, and had filled all positions up to assistant cashier. He had years' connection with a firm in Pittsburg whose busts reached into the millions. He had examined for as of the Fidelity National Bank, of the First Na-He had also examined the accounts

ork, he said its books showed that that the Fidelity ational him is had a credit of \$500,000 marked "Ioan,"

GEORGE DENHAM INDICTED FOR MURDER. CAMBEN, N. J., Dec. 7 .- The Gloncester County Grand ury to-day ceneluded the investigation of the death of Mrs. Barbara Kandle and presented an indictment for h law of the murdered woman.

VETERAN OFFICERS HAVE A MERR The eleventh annual moss dinner of the Board of Offiers of the 12th Infantry at Delmonteo's last evening as enjoyed by every man in the command that wears a Heading. The lavited guests were Generals Daniel Butterfield and Welliam G. Ward, Colonels John Ward and S. V. R. Cruper and First Licatemants Edward L. Zalinski and Garland N. Whistler. They had a merry Uno.

YOUNG HAWKINS WILL BE HANGED.

THE INSANITY PLEA BRUSHED ASIDE-STOLIDITY OF THE PRISONER-GEOBELEIN CRAZY.

The trial of Francis AsburyH awkins, for the murder of his mother, which was finished yesterday at River hours a jury was selected, a score of witnesses examined, two lawyers and a judge addressed the jury, the jury weighed the case and rendered its verdict, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay the death When the court convened yesterday, Benjamin F. Tracy, of Brooklyn, began his address to the jury in behalf of Hawkins. He consumed nearly two hours and District Attorney Wilmof M. Smith foluntil 3, when they rendered a verdict of "Guitty of murder in the first degree."

Then Judge Brown said: "Hawkins, have you anything to say why sentence should not be proswered: "No sir." The court then continued 'The law gives me no alternative in the matter than

"The law gives me no alternative in the matter than to pronounce sentence; and the sentence of the court is, that you be hanged by the neck until dead, on Friday, January 27, 1888."

The condemned man immediately turned to his counsel and taiked to them until the paler led him back to the jail. On his way to the jail Hawkins, noticing that the jailer had tears in his eyes, said to him: "Madder, you am't got no grip, you tought to have some of the grip I've got." An appeal will be taken firmediately to the Court of Appeals.

Before adjourning court for the term, Judge Brown received the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the soundness of small of George Geobelein, the murderer of old Mrs. Schaufert, at Breslan, who was to have been tried immediately after Hawkins. The commission reported that Geobelein was at present insane and not fit to be tried. Nothing was said as to the condition of his mind at the time of the murder. Judge Brown committed Geobelein to the State Asylum at Utica, intil such time as he was well enough, mentally, to stand trial.

NO INDICTMENT AGAINST KISSANE.

THE ANCIENT ONE HERE DISMISSED AT LAST-REASONS FOR RECORDER SMYTH'S CONSENT. The thirty-year-old indictment against William Kis sane, who under the name of William K. Rogers is living in California, and is said to have considerable wealth, is no longer operative against hm. was a famous criminal of his day, and in 1854 he came to this city from Cincinnati, and after gaining the consented three forged drafts at the bank at a late hour one afternoon and obtained the money on them. He recaptured. He was convicted on one of two indictments against him, and served a part of a term of im-A California lawyer named Hart professing to repr

sent Kissanc, applied to Recorder Smyth several nonths ago for a dismissal of the indictment. He did not proceed in a usual way, and did not produce any

not proceed in a usual way, and did not produce any authorization to set for Klesane. District Attorney Martine was willing to nolle prosequi the indictment, but the Recorder would not consent at that time because of irregularities in the application of the lawyer who said that he represented kissane.

The Recorder yesterday consented to the entry of the nolle prosequi. The Indictment was found on November 14, 1834. The Recorder indused on the indictment: "The District Attorney states that he cannot proquire the evidence of the willnesses to maintain

MILITIA IN READINESS FOR RIOT.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (Special), -- Governor Foraker this afternoon ordered one hundred men of the 5th Regiment There was a strike of the Finns, Poles, and Bohemians employed on the ore docks. They became busiterous, a fight broke out among them and the au-thorities feared a general riot. The shortf of the county appealed to the Governor for aid.

READY TO TREAT WITH THE BONDHOLDERS. Richmond, Va. Dec. 7.—The General Assembly of Virginia met to-day at noen. The Governor sent to both good. tains many important suggestions and recommendations away again tains many important suggestions and recommendations relative to State matters. In regard to the public debt the Governor says that, in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the act of the United States Supreme Court declaring the act of the United States Supreme Court declaring the act of the Spots.

Her next appearance was in Philodelphia She was decision of United States Circuit dudge Bond in regard to the XIth Article of the Federal Constitution, he recomrelative to State matter. In regard to the public debt the lovernor says that, in view of the recent decision of

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 (Special).—All the bucket sheps here were "railed" by the police this morning. The reis showed credits to the Fidelity, the black of the fidelity is the Fidelity of the fidelity for the fidelit the reconstituted, when there was \$5,832 to the credit of reddity on the books of the First National Bank New York. On April 30 there was to the credit of risdelty National Bank 8400,000 on the books of First National Bank New York. On April 30 there was to the credit of risdelty National Bank 8400,000 on the books of the First National Bank New York. On April 30 there was to the credit of risdelty National of New York, by reason of two tile ares of deposit were not entered on the Fidelity also and there was nothing on their books to show outstanding includences. Previous to this time per was credited with \$400,000, and thus the books of received with \$400,000, and thus the books.

A FLURRY IN BALTIMORE GAS STOCKS. HALTIMORE, Dec. 7 (Special).—Referring to the rumorse that the Consolidated Gas Company contemplate reducing the price of gas on Saturday next to 50 cents, President F. C. Benedict, of the Chesapeake Company, said to day: "My voice is not for war. There is no change in the situation." There was a small-sized panic among the situation." There was a small-sized panic among the holders of minor blocks of consolidated gas stock this morning. It was the first stock called at the Exchange, and there were at least a dozen orders to sell lots of from ten to fifty shares; 120 shares were sold at 501. After a short interval 110 shares and at 504, followed by the sale of 320 shares at 504, at which figure mixely more shares were afterward disposed of. This proved to be the lowest point reached. A fittle later there was a slight reaction.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The city election to-day hinged upon the Prohibition question. The "Antis" had out a upon the Prohibition question. The "Antia" had out a straight ticket while the Prohibitionists ran a combination ticket. The election was warmly contested and resulted in a secialve victory for the "Antia," their average majority selng about 1,000. This gives the "Antia" complete control of the city government.

The Commissioners of Fulter Cenny to-day fixed the wholesale licenses in the county at \$1,600 per year. Their rightte do so is contested. Retail licenses will be issued in January.

Lizzie Ward, a professional thief, was sent to the Kings County Pentientlary by Police Justice Massey with robbertes committed at places where she was employed, she sought service a year ago with betective Mahoney, and fixed there until 5 she was detected wearing some of her mistress's things. Then she cluded capture and leaving her tranks sought service at another place. She was finally captured wearing a dress belonging to Mrs. Margaret Dreeger of No. 468 Fifth ave. She pleaded guilty.

set the box upon the bar and furnished the change. The Young man went out and about ten minutes later Hubbell and Richard J. Sullivan. Among young man went out and about ten minutes later drunk. He called for some whiskey, and Manning put a bottle before him. He seized the bottle and walked

dad 8. V. R. Cruger and First Lieutenants Edward L. Lalinski and Gariand N. Whistler. They had a merry line.

THIEVES AT WORK IN RAIL WAY STATIONS. The stations on the Harlem River Branch of the Manning ran out from behind the bar and pursued the fellow up the block. He came back in about five minutes without having caught the thief and discount to the box which contained \$750 was gone. When he was chasing the fellow with the whiskey his burgiars ou Tuesday night, but the booty they send was a peer recompense for their labor and risk.

SWINDLING WOMEN IN MANY CIFIES. SHE WAS MRS. DOW IN BOSTON-LOCKED UP HERE

AS MADAM LA TOUCHE. Madam | Marion La Touche is a woman possessed of great financial ability. She is also benevolent and wants to help ethers. To do this systematically she hired an office at No. 165 West Twenty-third-st, and fitted it up in fine style. The she had inserted in several newspapers the following notice :

The notice attracted the attention of a large number of

tle pin money outside of their regular income. Those with diamonds. Among those who called on her Eighty-four-h-st. The advertisement had caught her dred dellars to help her husband along. Madam La Touche explained her scheme to her. Mrs. Johnson come from, and Madam La Touche covered this up with income to hundreds of people. Mrs. Johnson convinced that all was right, turned over \$300 and get the madam's guarantes of \$50 a week. She has ment. When she went to the madam's office she was

INSPECTOR BYENES HAD BEEN WAITING

Mrs. Johnson called upon Inspector Byrnes yesterday and told her stery. It was the chance that the Inspector had been waiting for for the last two weeks. Seven any complaint for fear of exposure. They are all in good social standing. Mrs. Johnson had been so badly swindied that she was ready to do anything to have the Court yesterday afternoon and secured a warrant, which was given to Detectives Lyman and McManne to serve. way to (become a new victim. When arrested, 'Madam rage. She threatened to make her persecutors swifer for where she refused to answer any questions and would not give her name; or address. She was looked up in the weakened, under the watchful eve of the detective who

Madam La Touche has been an adventurese for many band's flight she married Charles Dow, a wealthy

Hariem Temple, No. 175 East One-hundred and twenty fifthest. The hall was handsenely decorated with flags and bunting. There was vocal and instrumental music Troose present included the following nowly elected officers: Atterney-General Charles F. Tabor, District-Atterney John R. Fellows, Judge of Bessions Handolph B. Martine, City Court-Judges Heary P. McGown and Williams F. Pitachke, Senator Jaceb A. Canter, Assemblyman Nicholas R. O'Connor, Aldermen Cyrus O. Hubbell and Richard J. Eullivan. Among the eithers there were Sheriff Grant, County Clerk Flack, Departy County Clerk Glasy, Leputy Register Martin, Jaceb Groy, J. M. McCarter, W. H. Lincomb, Aqueduct Jaceb Groy, J. M. McCarter, W. H. Lincomb, Aqueduct John C. Sheehan. Tozats were responded to and a general good time was enjoyed.

POISONED WITH CIGARETTES.

Long Branch, N. J., Dez. 7.—George Smythe, a fifteen year-old boy of Hammond Village, is lying at the point of death from excessive cigarette amoking. On Thanks of the control of the disbilities are in assignment had been made. The greater part of the himblities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being of the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being of the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland, the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland and should and savigation of the death in the debts in New York being on the liabilities are in Scalland and Scalland

CAUGHT AT HER OLD TRICKS. | giving Day he consumed geighty cigarettes, and it has been his habit to smoke two or three packages a day for the last six menths.

DICKINSON AND LAMAR. OPPOSITION TO THEM IN THE SENATE.

THE UNFIT SECRETARY WILL BE CONFIRMED-HI INTERFERENCE WITH THE MAILS RECALLED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

here will be stout opposition on the part of some of of Don M. Dickinson as Postmaster-General. It was asserted that the Michigan and Illinois Senators are specially hostile to the appointment, but they were ticent and non-commital when approached on the

The opponent's of Mr. Lamar's confirmation ar outspoken and they give good reasons for their oppo-sition which appears to be based on such grounds as hiadvanced age, the fact that he never attained any eminence in his profession-which, indeed, he appears not to have practised at all since 1854, a perthirty-three years-and his utter lack of the judicial Republican Senators have made up their minds to and infirmities. A friend of Mr. Lamar to-day said that of nine Republican Senators with whom he had an intention to vote for confirmation. Among the Republican senairs who are counted in Lamar's favor are Sawyer and Spooner, of Wisconsin; Sabin and axis, of Minnesota, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania. friends will prevent a reference of his case to the

section from the mail and destroy copies of THE Turnt se and other publications opposed to the ex-tension of slavery was declared constitutinal by Ato rney General J. Randolph Tuckerof that State.

"SIM" SEARING SUCCEEDS COLONEL JONES.

Convenues, Ohio, Dec. 7. The Judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas has granted the application of

nives in scotland, and Harry Chalmers, the lower partner, is a residual of this city. They started business here in January, 1865, and made all their purchases in Scotland, Judgo-elect Luchman, their attenney, said yesterlay that Mr. Chalman, their attenney, said yesterlay that Mr. Chalman, their attenney, said yesterlay that Mr.

THE ISSUE WILL BE SQUARELY MET. A POWERFUL ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRESI-DENT'S POLICY.

HIS RECOMMENDATIONS FREELY CRITICISED.

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES OF FREE TRADE-THE TAX ON TOBACCO SHOULD BE REPEALED BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS - THE TAX ON WHISKEY SHOULD BE RETAINED, AND THE SURPLUS USED TO FORTIFY AMERICA'S DE-FENCELESS COASTS - SOUTHERN PROGRESS IN DANGER OF BE-INGCHECKED-DELUSIONS OF FOREIGN TRADE-THE FALLACY OF ADMITTING RAW MATERIAL.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Paris, Dec. 7 .- After reading an abstract of the President's message, laid before all Europe this recommendation of the President in the form of hand reporter, with such questions as should give free scope for an expression of his views. The following lucid and powerful statement is the result. Mr. Blaine began by saying to the

"I have been reading an abstract of the President's message and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. Those trade manifesto and evidently are anticipating an enlarged market for English fabrics in the United tax. In all such cases the tax could be remitted mendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the char-

"You don't mean actual free trade without duty?" queried the reporter.

TO INVESTIGATE ELECTION PRAUDS IN ONIO ties. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes a necessity of to-day NEW-HAVES, Dec. 7.—The State convention of the Probabilist party was called to order this afterneous by J. R. Smith, of New-Hirtsin, chairman of the State Executive Countries. The Rev. H. A. Deline, of Fairth-ild County, was chosen to appear y chairman, and consulties on evolutions, the new party of the state Executive Countries. The Rev. H. A. Deline, of Fairth-ild County, was chosen to appear y chairman, and consulties on evolutions, finance and the nemanation of National delayers was a nominated. Sational delegates were appointed.

WHAT WOULD THEY NOT CONSIDER A CLEW?
It is now thought that folius foll Hill, situated between Millourn and Summit, six noise from Rahway.
N. J., has formushed a clew that mar all materially in detecting the markers of the aukanean girl at the latter place. Hidden in a stone wall a busile of bloody clothes would incidentally flow from raising the same was fearly as to ward a furner of the property in the foreign demand for farm products would be increased in like ratio, would it not? See supplied. The tendency in finest to day not in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same was fearly as a function of the grain being us. It

ame way in the XXXIII and XIIII Districts.

Mr. Body placet in evaluace defective fields which he had personally element in the VIII District.

Traceders F. Ruhle, et No. 104 Orchardst, valid that he heisensed to the District Committee of the VIIII District, O'Brien acted as chairman sometimes. The witness was captain at the last election. The headquarters were at the last election. The beadquarters were at the last election. The District of which Mr. Bredsky was change of bunching the theets. The witness was captain at the last election. The headquarters on the Taurst of preceding the Covernment that is elected as the initial was already reached. The headquarters were at lowever, he thought not classed as manual value of facturing centres, and a protective tarull terals to mously. There would be no sense in urging the recommend the last set of the union of the captain at the headquarters was the defective first example. The part of the property and that the last election. The headquarters were at lowever, he thought not classed as manual value of facturing centres, and a protective tarull terals to mously. There would be no sense in urging the recommend the last set in the last of the captain which he does not have a part of the national Government neutralizes the good of the annual value of agreed munification. States, the annual value of facturing centres, In Ohio and Indicata, for mously. There would be no sense in urging the recommend the last set in the last set of the viiin and the captain the comment of the captain at the last election. The headquarters were at the last election. The headquarters were at the last election of the viiin the last set of the property and that the captain at the last election. The headquarters were at the last election of the captain at the last election. The headquarters were at the last election of the captain at the last election. The headquarters were at the last election of the captain at the headquarters were at the last election of the captain at the headquarters were prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues for tunning of direct internal taxes in order to a long policy as that with which Russia pursues

United States. I would try to make it do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities on the seaboard. In view of the powerful letter experience with the taxail of 1813, which for a addressed to the Democratic party on the subject time gave an illusory and deceptive show of pros-W. & H. Chalmers, importers of lineas at No. 101 Franking and deceptive show of prospection of fortifications by the late Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of fortifications by the late tion. Never before in the history of the world The Powers made peace in 1856, and at the same has any government allowed great cities on the time the output of gold in California fell off. Imseaboard, like Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, the country with disastrons force. Though we

"Certainly not," said Mr. Blaine, "Neither, I presume, did Mr. Tilden when he wrote his if to-day we had by any chance even such a war as we had with Mexico our enemy could procure ironclads in Europe that would menace our great | foster it."

"But would not our fortifying now possibly

"Why should it any more than the fortifications made seventy or eighty years ago by our grandfathers when they guarded themselves against successful attack from the armaments of that we lock our doors at night, but if by any possibility a burglar comes it contributes vastly to our peace of mind and our sound sleep to feel that

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HOUSES AND FARMS PAY TOO MUCH TAX. "But after the fortifications should be constructed would you still maintain the tax on whiskey?"

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine, "so long as there is whiskey to tax I would tax it, and when the National Government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the Federal Union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. The houses and farms of the total taxes. If ultimately relief could be given in that direction it would, in my judgment, be a wise and beneficent policy. Some honest but misguided friends of temperance have urged that the Government should not use the money derived from the tax on whiskey. My reply is that the tax on whiskey by the Federal Government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and conse quent enhancement of price, has been a powerful igent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whiskey consumed in the United States per capita to-day is not more than 40 per cent of that consumed thirty years ago. 15

After a few moments' silence Mr. Blaine added that in his judgment the whiskey tax should be so modified as to permit all who use pure alcohol in the arts or in mechanical pursuits to have it free of without danger of fraud, just as now the tax on spirits exported is remitted.

"Besides your general and sweeping opposition to the President's recommendation have you any further specific objection ?" WOOL-GROWERS MUST BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine; "I should sectionally object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, the sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and be dependent on foreign countries for the blanket under which we sleep and the coat that covers our backs is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think if the President's recommenda-

struction it might, but it would increase our import trade ten fold as much in the great staple fabrics, in woollen and cotmends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and the thousand and one shapes in which they are wrought. How are we to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe, and how are we to manufacture them cheaper than they do in Europe unless we get cheaper labor than

they have in Europe?" THE LABOR QUESTION-ITS VITAL IMPORTANCE Then you think that the question of labor underlies the whole subject?" "Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine. "It is, in fact, the entire ques-

tion. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen in Europe, we can, of course, manufacture just as cheaply as they do to England and France. But I am totally opposed of a policy that would entail such results. To a tempt it is equivalent to a social and financial revolution, one that would bring an old distress." "Yes, but might not the great farming class ba

benefited by importing articles from Europe tustead of buying them at higher prices at ho as !"

at," answered Mr. Blame, " von work on the farm, in the coal mine, along the railroad, in the iron foundry, or in any calling, and you will find 95 in 100 chewing while they and you will find 95 in 100 chewing while they are reported as tillers of the soit, increasing steadily the agriculture of the soit, increasing steadily the agriculture.

increase of the grain supply, the grain being vir of by the cheapest possible labor. Manufacturer: would search to vans for one of the same value. competition abroad. There never was a time when FIFTCACY OF A CITY CHARITE AGAINSTATAX into account with regard to whiskey. There is ble to him. The best proof is that the farmers are

ish indirect taxes, levied on foreign, fabries. But the country had poculiar advantages under it by Russia and liverely tomatring their trade. All thass United States. I would try to make it do some mensely simulating to trade in the United had in these years mined a vast amount of gold in California, every bank in New-York was compelled to suspend specie payment. Four hundred millions in gold had been carried out of the country in eight years to pay for foreign goods that should have been manufactured at home, and we had

years of depression and distress as an atonement HOW MR. BLAINE WOULD REDUCE THE REVENUE, "Then do you mean to imply that there should

be no reduction of the National revenue?" "No, what I have said implies the reverse. I would reduce it by a prompt repeal of the tobacco tax and would make here and there some changes in the tariff, not to reduce protection, but wisely

"I meau," said Mr. Blaine, "that no great sys tem of revenue like our tariff can operate with efficiency and equity unless the changes of trade be closely watched and the law promptly adapted